REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,255.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaby, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at Noon.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872.	Leave Colombo	May 1872.
,, Cutwar	20	,, Galle	28
,, Mangalore*	21	,, Negapatam	31
,, Cannanore*	22	,, Pondicherry	June 1
,, Tellicherry*	22	,, Madras	3
,, Calicut*	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Beypoore	23	,, Visagapatam	6
,, Narrakal	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Cochin*	24	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Alleppy*	25	,, False Point	8
,, Tuticorin	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

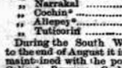
During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers however will call at these ports whether permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Mangalore and at ports North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

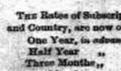
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th May 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872.	Leave BUSSORAH	May 1872.
Arrive Kurrachee	13	Arrive Fao	29
,, Guadur	15	,, Bushire	31
,, Muscat	16	,, Linga	June 3
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	21	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	23	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao	25	Leave Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



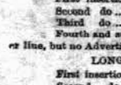
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 to n, Captain Fokfonoff, will be despatched from hence on or about the 25th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that upon the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,200-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 30 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

WALAMO ..... About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4
Suez	36	23		8
Port Said	36	23		9-10
Alexandria	30	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship BRITISH STATESMAN, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective CARGOES, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship GLANENSE, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunder.

Ed. BAUDRY & Co.,
Agents for Ship Glanense.

2nd May 1872.

S.S. PETERSBURG.

PASSENGERS proceeding by the s.s. PETERSBURG, to LIVERPOOL, are requested to embark by 10 A.M. on FRIDAY, May 10th, 1872.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer OSCAR, from London, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder

Bills of Lading to be sent for countersignature to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Higgins.

Bombay, 5th May 1872.

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. C. Angove, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Ottawa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cosens, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 26th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal	1st Class	Rs. 500		
Do.	do.	2nd	,,	,, 350
To Suez	1st	,,	,, 350	Exclusive of Wines.
Do.	2nd	,,	,, 225	
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt	1st	,,	,, 505	
Do. do. do.	2nd	,,	,, 335	
To Paris	1st	,,	,, 551	
Do.	2nd	,,	,, 360	

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	20	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	20
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the ARETUSA, 1,320 Tons, about 10TH MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH JUNE. These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER ARETUSA, SPHINX.

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 0
To Suez	£28	£13- 0

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 64 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to The Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 1st May 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS
VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th May, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Bordered Piece Goods, &c., &c.—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, from 6¼ to 8¼ lbs.
3 do. Grey Jaconets, 3 lbs.

At 1 P.M.

A second-hand self-driving light French-built Phaeton, in excellent repair.
A handsome Grey Arab Horse.
A handsome young Arab Horse, sound, quiet to ride and drive. (The Property of an Officer proceeding to England.)
A handsome Arab Charger, very quiet and stands fire perfectly.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Laing and Co.'s premises, Curretjee Sookjee Street, Byculla, a Lot of Machinery, &c., the same comprises Currey for carrying Boiler Truck, a set of lifting Block and Chain, Jewellers' Rolls, Garden Pumps, Iron Pulleys, Gauze Cocks, Glass Tubes, Hydraulic Presses, Crab Winch, 5 tons self-acting Saw Benes, Screwing Machine, Saw Spindles, Furnace Bars, Meat Mincing Machines, Gauzing Rollers, Stamping Cutting Machines, single chamber Brick-making ditto, Stop Valves from 2 to 6 inches, Hanging Brackets, Pugging Mill complete, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mail Phaeton or Wagonette, with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR BUNGALOWS IN POONA.
TO LAND INVESTORS.

To be sold, that portion of ground lying on the bank of the MOOLA MOOTA, one mile from the G. I. P. Railway Station of the city of POONA.

The land is bounded on the east by the river, the descent to which is by a magnificent flight of steps or GHAT constructed of durable hewn stone, and this, together with the irrigational works, were executed at the same time by the late proprietor at a cost of Rs. 60,000. The adjacent properties and bungalows are those of DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT and EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA, Esqs., &c. &c., the river side being here studded with many villas. About a stone's throw from this land is situated the ENGINEERING COLLEGE. The property is divided into four Lots: Nos. 2 and 3 portions are intersected by the BOMBAY and POONA RAILWAY: No. 1, which consists of 3 acres and 24 goonthas, affords a splendid site for the villa of a wealthy native or a Government office, and may ultimately be required for the railway or other purposes. The greater part of the ground is under cultivation, and the soil is adapted for the growth of the usual Indian products.

Sealed Offers may be sent in on or before 31st May 1872 to Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, Bombay.

The following are the particulars of the various plots which will be sold separately :—

LOT No. 1.

Situated near the village of Bhamboorday Talooka Haveli, Zillah Poona, is registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under No. 33. It contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 24 goonthas, and is bounded as follows, viz. :—

On the east by the river and Borahs' garden, on the west by the high road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

LOT No. 2.

Registered under No. 173, contains by admeasurement 4 acres and 22 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east by the rail road, on the west by the road to Kirkee, on the south by the properties of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on the north by the property of Rajaram Sheerolay.

LOT No. 3.

Registered under No. 7, contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 5 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east and west by the High Road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

LOT No. 4.

Registered under No. 10, contains by admeasurement 37 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east by the High Road, on the west by the rail road, on the north by the properties of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esqs., and on the south by the High Road, and the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Clarets, price Rs. 10, 10, and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandon's Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tongs, nearly new, price Rs. 250.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF TAR.

On SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Warehouse of Jadowjee Raghowjee, at Duncan Road, near Tar Tanks, in small Lots :—

50 Barrels Stockholm Tar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SUNDAY next, the 12th inst., the BLESSING of the NEW CHURCH, dedicated to ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, at Burrowes' Lane, will TAKE PLACE at 8 A.M., followed by the first Mass. In the Evening at 6½ there will be Service and Benediction, preceded by a solemn Te Deum. All Catholics are invited to attend.

J. F. D. DeSOUZA.

Bombay, 10th May 1872.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING and FORWARDING COMPANY. Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co., and the U. S. Agency Society.

F. MOOLJEE and Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Undersigned will receive TENDERS, for the SUPPLY of 2,000 BRASS of SANDSTONE for ROAD REPAIRS, up to the 20th Instant. Particulars on application.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

9th May 1872.

NOTICE.—The Steamer PARAEUSE has now arrived from Liverpool and is ready to commence discharging. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are therefore requested to SEND in their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to have BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS, as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be at once landed at the expense and risk of those concerned.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—WRITTEN OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned, on behalf of Government, till the 13th instant, inclusive, for the MATERIALS of a BUNGALOW, No. 97, at Colaba, close to St. John's Church, and lately occupied as a Regimental School.

The Building to be removed, and site levelled, by the Purchaser, within eight days of acceptance of offer.

Further particulars to be obtained by application at the Defence's Office, Mazagon.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

9th May 1872.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO,
for Cigarettes ;
IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT
Cash, Rs. 1-8 ; Credit, Rs. 1-12.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRICKLY HEAT.

As a remedy for the above,
ROSALINUS
is now a "Household Word."
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BEVERAGES FOR THE HILLS.

That neat little Invention
THE GAZOGENE

supplies a much-felt want in the way of producing Effervescing Drinks. Much ingenuity may be exercised, and the tedium of solitude wiled away by manufacturing on a small scale Sparkling Wines and other Beverages. Servants are easily taught its use for making Aerated Water, and after one or two lessons can be trusted with it without supervision.

Gazogene	Rs. 12
Measure	,, 1
Soda and Acids	,, 4-12

D. S. KEMP & Co.

TRAVELLING BAGS,
Trunks, and Portmanteaux :
of the best London manufacture.

Courier Bags ;
Of Canvas, bound with leather, and of Calf or Morocco leathers with curved frames, double action locks, outside patch pockets with spring fastenings, and strong Straps, Buckles, Swivels, and Rings ; at each
Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 9, 10, 10-8 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Overland Hand Bags,
to open square ;
Of same materials and finish as last, at, each
Rs. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Despatch & Dressing Bags ;
Of Morocco or Russia, completely and handsomely fitted for
Ladies or Gentlemen,
at, each
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 112, 120, 125, 135, 140, 170, 180, 193, and 200.

The Gladstone Bag,
or
Expanding Portmanteau,
Of real Cowhide ; a most convenient and handsome companion for Travellers : at, each
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40.

Bullock Trunks ; Money Bags ;
Carpet Bags ; Overland Trunks ;
Linen Bags ; Railway Trunks ;
Pocket Books ; Purses and
Travellers' Requisites,
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Argand and Argyle
TABLE LAMPS ;
with
bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals ;
a handsome selection just landed, at each
Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles ;
three light with lustres,
at each
Rs. 50, 54, 55, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps ;
at each
Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns,
ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR, FOUR BOYS, with some knowledge of Singing.—Apply at the Cathedral Vestry any Evening at 5-30.

W. MAULE,
Senior Chaplain.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN
AND
PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

CIRCULAR.

WE beg to offer the following BONDS (guaranteed by their respective Government), payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they must even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest (Coupons attached), which will be cashed through the Undersigned.

Bonds.	Highest Prize about.	Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Milan 10 francs. Drawings 16th March, 16th June, 16th September, 16th December	10,000	25
Freiburg 15 francs. Drawings 15th May and 15th November	15,000	40
Finland 10 thaler. Drawings 1st May and 1st November	70,000	75
Town Milan 45 francs. Drawings January, April, October, and December	40,000	80
Brunswick 20 dollars. Drawings February, May, August, and November	120,000	100
Electoral Hessian 40 dollars ½ Bond. Drawings June and December	50,000	100
Bonds bearing Interest.		
Madrid 100 francs 1869 3 per cent.	40,000	100
Turkish Railway 400 francs 1870 3 per cent.	240,000	160
Austrian 500 florins 1/5 Bond 1860 5 per cent	250,000	150

For further particulars apply to

VAS & Co.

No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, April 1872.

N.B.—Any other Government Bonds and Shares may be had through the above House.

Agents Wanted in Principal Citiesand Towns.

TOWN HALL.
ART EXHIBITION.
Mr. Wm. Muir White's
GREAT HISTORICAL
PAINTING
of the
INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
as a
G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Admission ..... One Rupee.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of SELLING LIQUOR, BHANG, and GANJA, for the year commencing 26th July 1872, in certain towns and villages of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be SOLD by AUCTION on the 3rd June 1872 and following days by the Assistant Collector, at the Challisgaum Mamlatdar's Cutchery, which is close to the Railway Station at Challisgaum. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. A. G. DUFF,
Collector of Khandeish.

Camp Nawapoor, 1st May 1872.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN RUPEES, equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ended 31st December 1871, WILL BE PAID at this Office to the SHAREHOLDERS in INDIA on and after the 10TH MAY.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 10TH INSTANT, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.—One Million Sterling.

Head Office.—133, West George Street, Glasgow.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.
H. E. Crum Ewing, Junr., Esq., Merchant, Glasgow
Hugh Brown, Esq., Manufacturer, Glasgow.
Richard Kidston, Esq. (Messrs. A. G. Kidston and Co.), Glasgow.
James King Younger, of Compsie, Esq., Glasgow.
James Kirkland, Esq., Corn Merchant, Glasgow
Charles Randolph, Esq., Shipbuilder, Glasgow.
John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan.
D. S. Cargill, Esq., (Messrs. William Milne & Co.), Merchant, Glasgow and Ceylon.
William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Govanhall, Ironmaster.

Manager—Frederick J. Hallowe.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurers obtain perfect security, and incur no liability of partnership. The Premiums are moderate, and every advantage is given to the Assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Transfers from other Offices effected without cost or trouble. Insurances accepted on nearly all descriptions of property. Claims are met with promptitude and fairness.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,
which has left Boston on the 5th March last, and
Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,
via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.
600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet
LUMBER,
best quality, one, two and three inches thick.
142 Boxes Best Fresh
TOBACCO,
Leopold, Morgan and Powbatten Brands.
200 Cases Best Refined
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Bombay, 6th May 1872.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. H. SYKES and CO'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC
ALBUM OF BOMBAY VIEWS,
WITH LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTION.
Published Monthly. Price, Rs. 10.

Number 3 will be ready in a few days, and will contain—
1—THE QUEEN'S STATUE.
2—THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.
3—THE PUBLIC WORKS OFFICES.
4—A GROUP OF NATIVES.

VIEWS of BOMBAY and VICINITY always on hand. Specimen Books will be sent out for inspection upon receipt of address.

25A, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forth

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET is inactive for all shares as well as Government Paper.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Nam es.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	770
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ren. issue ...	250
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,900
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & Chinas ...	285
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 m.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L & C	140
37, 090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.....	1,385
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	126
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Com pany, Limited	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅝ 3⅞	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli-dated Stock	235
.....	£20	10⅜ 1⅜	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10⅜	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19⅝ 5/8	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	228ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	2,100xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	1,000
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Steam Co.....	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,325
200	500	all	55¾do.	Do New.....	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	3,300
250	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.....	3,100
150	3,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.....	9,350
300	2,000	1,850	30 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co..	1,070
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	Fremen Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,437	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	1-0 ps.	Karachee Press Co.....	1,000
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	670
150	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Rimovelly Press Co.....	950
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,100
350	1,400	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.....	1,075

* For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Merchants Bldg Co. ...	24
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '69	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	90	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 1⅞d.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight	1s. 10 15/16 d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16 d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16.
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do....	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 15-9-6
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolas	... 20)
Mexican Dollars	... 222
Five- Franc Pieces	... 203
Bar Silver	... 106¾
Gold Leaf	... 16-10-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	... 16-13-6
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ...	... 16-13-0
Government Securities	... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	... 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104¾
Four per cent	... 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...105¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-67 ...	... 103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	...103½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

CALCUTTA.—4TH MAY.

Government Securities.—The Market continues weak and the transactions reported were only for investors' orders, within quotations.

In shares, the following transactions were reported:—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,535, 1,540, and 1,545.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 100, and one small lot at Rs. 102.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH MAY.

London ..	Cotton	} No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	} £2 17s. 6d.
Havre ...	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta .. Salt ...		Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		} Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Parmane (s).....	Hellyer	Liverpool, April 7.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Shah Jehan, Gilliat, to Calcutta.
Barque Antifer, Babior, Bordeaux, &c.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

May	
6	Viceroy (s) ....London.

DAILY IMPORTS —9TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Andromeda, 22 cases sla'es, John S. Elmore & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Petersburg (s), 10 ba'es brown papper, Surrufally Moosabhoy.
Othello (s), 4 cases oilmanstores, and 1 case chesse, Alridge Salmon & Co.; 54 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.; 50 cases papers, Volkart Brothers.
Walamo (s), 5 cases medicine, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 5 packages hardware, J. Neuberg; 5 cases ball thread, Essoophally Abdoolally.
British Statesman, 40 cases oilmans'ores, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.
Doxford, 9 casks paint's of sorts, Nuzerally Tyebally & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora (s), 14 casks flour, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Indus (s) 68 cases claret, and 7 cases sherry, Bonnevill and Schilly.
H. A. Bright man, 37 cases claret, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—9TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Dacres, 140 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 860 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Belgin (s), 100 bales cotton, Bucher Gulab; 194 bal s hemp, Muthoosudass Gocouldass; 50 bales wool, Narrundass Rumchoddass; 50 bales jute, Richard Martin & Co.; 2,200 bundles coir yarn, N. Jehangeer; 250 bales cotton, King & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Vizbookhan Lallobhoy; 150 bales cotton, Kessoonjee Pitamber & Co.; 109 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co; 50 bales wool, Gordon Hussan Eazul & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Comerjee Rawjee; 30 bales cotton, Runchordass Moteechund; 125 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Mayed Natha.
Hellen Scott, 220 bales cotton, Lalljee Enderjee.
Washburn (s), 60 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 88 bales cotton, Chapsey Versey; 214 bales rugs, Damoder Ookerda; 62 bales cotton, Narrian Shian Hussan Ebrahim.
Bellona (s), 5 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Madowjee; 47 bales cotton, Nanjee Jairam; 100 bales cotton, Chimunram Jesra; 23 bales wool, Hoorjee Ludha & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Toolseedass Shakerchund; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Shamjee Narranjee & Co.; 115 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.
Othello (s), 3,350 bags linseed, and 300 bales cotton, Bell Brothers; 52 bags coffee, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Columbian (s), 63 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.
Hannah Law, 195 bales hemp, Lalljee Enderjee; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Doxford, 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Ashgrove, 370 bales cotton, Manore Hurruckchund; 237 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nachimoff (s), 11 bales hides, Runabally Alirum; 209 bags wheat, Canjee Megjee; 34 cases cardamoms, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 170 bales coir yarn, Soondersdass Mooljee; 7 bales hides, Maned Russool; 25 bales hides, John Campbell & Co.; 15 packages coffee, Cupoorchund Canjee.
Columbian (s), 36 boxes tea, and 1 bundle carpet, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 11 bales hides, Mamodhoy Ameerooddin; 9 bundles E. teeth, Suckoor Futteyhoy; 21 bales hides, Cassam Munjee.
Othello (s), 350 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 92 bales cotton, Mamed Esmail; 50 bales cotton, Esmail Rem'ools; 35 bales cotton, and 28 cwts horns, G. Sigg & Co., 35 bales cotton, Sowchund Mitha, 1 bag coffee, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Sandringham, 150 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 53 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmidass; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart, & Co.; 700 bundles myabollams, Bapoobhoy Calidass.
Columbian (s), 242 bales cotton, Mathuradass Lowjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Columbian (s), 30 cases cardamoms, Volkart Brothers.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds	6 lbs.	4 7 6
350 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „	7 lbs.	4 13 0
750 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „	7 lbs.	4 13 3
1,000 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „	8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
1,000 „	„ „	40 „ 39 „	8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
650 „	„ „ (fine)	40 „ 39 „	8¼ lbs.	5 11 6
250 „	„ „ „	45 „ 39 „	9 lbs.	6 12 6
200 „	White Mulls	40 „ 20 „		2 9 6
300 „	„ „	40 „ 20 „		2 11 0
450 „	„ Sarries	40 „ 8 „		2 2 6
600 pairs	Grey Dhoties	42 „ P „		1 7 0
1,800 „	„ „	42 „ 10 „		1 9 0
450 „	„ „	42 „ 10 „		1 13 0
600 „	White „	42 „ 9 „		2 4 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New S. Dharwar,	ready	... Rs. 286½
100	„	„ Do.	„	... „ 287
25	„	„ Dhollera,	„	... „ 265
50	„	„ Do.	„	... „ 263-63½
50	„	„ Do.	„	... „ 263
50	„	„ Barsey,	„	... „ 269

YARNS.

12 bales	Water Twist,	No. 30	... As. 13	per lb
25 „	„ „	No. 30 (to arrive) ...	„ 13½	„
25 „	„ Mock	No. 30 „ ...	„ 12	„
32 „	T. Red „	No. 30-60 „ ...	„ 22	„
5 „	Orange „	No. 20 „ ...	„ 12½	„

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—9TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th May, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 86 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th May, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 8th May, 9-29 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th May, 8-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 17 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 8th May, 8-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 26 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	8 54	0 24
„ Galle	1 55	0 0
„ Kurrachee	0 31	0 7
„ Madras	2 17	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th May, 12-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th May, 9-30 A.M.; via Turkey, 8th May, 9-29 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

KURRACHEE, 9th May, 12-12 P.M.—Russian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 9th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 9th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine wind north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 30-08.

MANGALORE, 9th May, 12 noon—Weather fair, thermom ter 90.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Malcolm, K.C.B., Major-General, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Blowers, Captain, 10th N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Mannock, Captain, 16th Hussars, from medical certificate, from England.
Blowers, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Stewart, Colonel, Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.
Eves, Surgeon, 6th Madras Infantry, on leave, from Hingolee.
Burke, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Peshawur.
Rennoldson, Captain, Bengal Army, on duty, from England.
Phillips, Lieutenant, 2-60th Rifles, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9.

Sexton, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on leave, to Matheran.
Browne, Captain, Bombay Police, on duty, to Hyderabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. T. R. Byng, Madras S.C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868. This officer having obtained a medical certificate, is entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the Military Fund Rules.

Capt. R. S. Robertson, Bengal S. C., Brigade Major, Bengal Ex-aide-de-camp, is permitted to proceed to Australia and Europe with leave of absence for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieut. H. E. Powell, Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe, for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 13 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Brigadier General T. Stock, Commanding Bombay District, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the provisions of clause 2 of G. O. by the Government of India, No. 35-5, dated 22nd October 1861.

The following appointment is made:—Col. J. S. Gell, Infantry, Qr.-Mr. Genl. of the Army, to act on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence of Brigadier General Stock on furlough on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Capt. R. G Mayne, 1st Regt. L. C., is appointed Comdt. of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

Asst Surg. A. Porter, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 18 8:—

The Govt. of India has approved of Eurasian families of soldiers sent to England as issaines, if they desire to remain in India, being granted a free passage by rail, or their travelling expenses, to the station at which they may elect to reside.

2. In the event of the recovery of a soldier, and his wishing his family to rejoin at home, the provision of a passage for them, if applied for, will be considered on the merits of the case.

In accordance with the practice in the Bengal Presidency, a sum, of Rs. 4 monthly will be allowed to native regiment in this Presidency, for the repair and maintenance of Rifle Ranges, to be accounted for and applied in the manner laid down in Part XI. of the Regulations for conducting the musketry instruction of native troops armed with the Enfield rifle.

The following extract (paras. 2 and 3) of a Despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, dated 11th April 1872, No. 34, is published for general information:—

"2. The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Lt.-Col. F. Schneider, 3 months; Lt.-Col. T. T. Pew, 6 months; Lt.-Col. W. J. Dick, 6 months; Major D. Hutcheon, 6 months; Major W. C. Lester, 4 months; Major G. S. Mignon, 6 months; Capt. W. W. Haywood, 8 months; Capt. F. H. White, R.E., 3 weeks; Capt. E. R. Goode, 6 months; Capt. W. A. Gillespie, 6 months; Asst and Dy. Asst. Commsy J. Henderson; 6 months, and Surgn Major R. G. Lond, 6 months.

"3. The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz:—

Capt. A. Wood, 12th March 1872."

The Govt. of India has ruled that one sycc shall be ente tained in batte ies of R. A. for every two drivers short of forty-two present.

The Govt. of India has decided that the Regimental pay of Non-Commd. officers and soldiers withdrawn for staff employ should, for the period of their probationary employment, with reference to the orders G. G. O. No. 492, 3rd Sept. 1862, and No. 614, 18th Dec. 1863 be the rate due to the actual rank held. Full or half Staff pay of their situations will be admitted in addition, as available.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gerald Seymour V. FitzGerald has been appointed First Asst. to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. FitzGerald has been granted three months' leave from date of departure of English mail steamer of 6th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. S. FitzGerald, Ag. First Asst. Supt. of Police, Khandesh, is allowed sick leave to Europe for a period of twelve months from 1st inst., under sec. 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Surg. J. Cruickshank, M.D., and Capt. O. Probyn, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Inspr. Genl. of Prisons on the 29th April 1872, in the forenoon.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell to act, from 26th ult., as Judge and Session Judge of Tanna during the absence of Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan on leave, or until further order.

Mr. A. C. Watt to act as Joint Judge in the Tanna Dist., vice Mr Daniell, or until further orders.

Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for six months, under sec. 5 of the Leave Rules published at page 741 of the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 16th April 1868, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, the leave to commence from such date as the Chief Justice may avail himself of the same.

Mr. H. J. Phillpotts, Asg. Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Capt. C. F. Hilton to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. H. J. Phillpotts, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt. J. T. Ross to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, Supt. of the Kurrachee Jail, and Sindee Translator to Govt. in Sind, during the absence of Major Wallace on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Vincent to act as Dy. Commr. of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Edginton, or until further orders.

Hajee Shawmiah, probationary Mookteyarkar of Ujjr, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Chikarpa District.

Azmu And eet Jamadjee, Mamlutdar of Ahmode and a Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Broach Dis rict.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Asst. Supt., Poona and Nassick Survey, acted as Asst. Settlement Officer from the 22 d Dec. 1871 to the 2nd April 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. L. Holland to be Probationary Asst. Supt. in the Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey.

Capt. C. F. Fisher, Dy. Settlement Officer, Left Bank Districts, Sind, is officiate as Settlement Officer Left Bank District, during the absence of Lt.-Col. E. L. Taverner, on furlough.

Mr. C. W. Bell acted as Jun. Collr. and Mag. of Poona from 17th March to 12th Ap il 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. George Blackwell to be Probationary Asst. Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.

Moonshi Juggonath, Dist. Dy. Collr. of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days, from the 25th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I., is permitted to resign his seat in Council and the Civil Service of H. M. in this Presidency.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of H. E. the Governor, with effect from the 7th inst.:—

Mr. W. Lee-Warner to be Private Secy.; Major B. M. Deane, H. M.'s 2/19th Foot, to be Mily. Secy.; Asst. Surg. C. S. Close to be Surgeon; Captain M. Fawkes, H. M.'s 89th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp; Capt. J. P. Jervoise, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, to be A-de-C. (temporarily); and Capt. H. P. Ewart, H. M.'s 2nd Life Guards to be A-de C. (Extr.).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. Grierson, S. C., assumed charge of the office of the Dy. Controller of P. W. Accts., Bombay, on the 3rd May 1872, before office hours.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mirza Hairat received charge of his duties as Professor of Persian in the Elphinstone College on the 25th ult.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. Fulchampton, Jr. Chaplain, is allowed one month's privilege leave, from 26 h April last, in addition to the two months granted to him by notification of the 3rd idem.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 8th May, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave.

69th Foot.—Lt. Barnard, for 30 days from date of departure on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 8th May 1872.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Aden Troop.—Lt. C. M. Erskine, S. C., Offg. 3rd Squad. Officer, 3-6 L. C., to command, during the absence of Capt. G. S. Stevens, or until further orders dated 11th April 1872.

(N B.—This cancels the appointment of Capt. M. W. Stevens to the Aden Troop, as notified in G. O. C. No. 230, 8th April 1872.)

Clause II. of G. O. C. No. 721, 23rd Nov. 1870 is cancelled, and Major Milford will remain on general duty, Aden.

Col. C. E. Marston, S. C., is placed on general duty, Kurrachee.

Lt. H. P. Young, 20th N.I., has qualified as a surveyor.

Clause III. of G. O. C. No. 284 of 27th April 1872 is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

105th Foot.—Capt J. Wilkinson from 1st to 31st May 1872, in extension, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

R. H. A.—Vety. Surg. W. H. Kemp (C. Bat. D. Brig.) to Sallabat Khan's tomb, from 29th April to 10th May 1872, on medical cert ficate.

98th Foot.—Lt. A. C. Spencer, from 14th May to 14th July 1872, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Capt. W. F. Sandwith, (Adjt., 25th N.I.) from 5th to 19th May 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year	*(Post Free)*	Rs. 42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy		0 4 0

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will HOLD a LEVEE at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring two Cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one to be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting, and the other to the attendant at the door.

Full Dress.

By order,
R. M. DEANE, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Govr.
Govt. House, Parell, 7th May 1872.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, from 5 to 7 o'clock p.m.

Visitors are requested to bring their Cards.

J. P. E. JERVOISE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.
Govt. House, Parell, 7th May 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DIETHS.

HOGG—April 29th, the wife of Mr. J. R. Hogg, of a daughter.
NIELSON—April 30th, at Coolburgha, Deccan, the wife of Mr. Hans Nielson, Civil Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STOKES—CURRIE—May 4th, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Gorton, M.A., Henry Edward Stokes, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Helena Amy, second daughter of Dr. Currie, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—April 30th, at Simla, Lieutenant General John Butler, Bengal Army, deeply regretted.
CHRESTIEN—May 3rd, at Chandernagore, Frederick Edmond Auguste, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Chrestien, aged 6 months and 16 days.
WILLIAMS—May 6th, at Calcutta, August Charlotte, the beloved wife of E. Gwatkin Williams, of Buhrowlie, Chuprah.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1872.

THE mystery of the Cash Balances is still unexplained. It will be remembered that Sir Richard Temple, when he brought forward his Budget, pleaded in defence of his policy of maintaining the cash balances at a very high level the "great accommodation afforded to trade" by the lending out of large sums of public money "for the benefit and convenience" of the customers of the three Presidency Banks. This ingenuous remark, coming from a Minister of Finance, naturally provoked a good deal of laughter at the time even from the taxpayers whose money Sir Richard Temple said he was taking to enable the Presidency Banks to give good dividends to their shareholders; and we suggested, in an article on the Budget, that the true justification of the practice of keeping the Treasury full to overflowing would be found in the need that exists for the imitation by the English Government in this country of the prudence of Prussia in having always at hand a reserve of ready cash as a war treasure to enable her to take the field at a moment's notice. In his final speech on the Income Tax Bill Sir Richard Temple quietly dropped the argument of the advantage to trade of the accumulation of public money in the Presidency Banks, and urged instead the political importance of having "a moderate cash reserve in our Treasury available "on the instant." In support of this view he quoted some "words of wisdom" spoken in 1862 by one of his predecessors, Mr. Laing, who said—

"We could, in case of need, get over two or three little wars, or the first year of a great war, without either loans or new taxes, and I earnestly trust that no Government in India will ever leave itself without this, which is the first and best of all reserves, an available £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 in hard cash, on which it can lay its hands at any moment."

This sentiment is worthy of all admiration; but, when Sir R. Temple says that he cordially concurs in it, we are compelled to ask whether his colleagues, and more particularly the Commander-in-Chief, have ever had seriously submitted to their consideration the question of the exact amount at which the war reserve should be fixed. Mr. Laing says loosely, "three or four millions," and Sir R. Temple is content for the purposes of his argument to adopt these figures; but, if the policy of having a war treasure be deliberately resolved upon, the Government of India should state definitely how much money it thinks ought always to be kept in the military chest; and this money should be held in reserve as sinews of war and placed beyond the reach of Finance Ministers who might be tempted to use it for other purposes. It does not, however, appear that the Government has any settled policy on the subject; and, after much patient study of Sir R. Temple's speeches on the Cash Balances, we are forced to come to the conclusion that he really does not know his own mind. He estimated that at the end of March he had 21½ millions in hand (the actual figures show that the Cash Balances exceeded 22 millions), but he contended that from this amount 8 millions should be deducted, as belonging in fact to the Public Works Department, the Railway Department, and holders of untransferred Five per cent. paper. There remained therefore, he said, a sum of from 13½ to 14 millions; and, as experience has taught the Government that the amount set apart for the ordinary service of the State should never be allowed to fall below 10 millions, and on Mr. Laing's authority 4 millions more should be kept as a military reserve, "our real cash balance is, from this "point of view, not at all excessive." But how are we to reconcile these figures with those of Sir R. Temple's own Budget, in which he explained that only 4½ and not 8 millions would be the full amount of the reduction in the Cash Balances during the current year? The Finance Minister now asserts that 14 millions is as large a sum as it is necessary to hold in reserve; yet a month ago he deliberately budgetted for a Cash Balance to remain in hand on March 31, 1873, of as much as 17 millions. How can this grave discrepancy be accounted for?

We are loath to believe that the Finance Minister can have had the least intention, when he laid before the Council the figures of his Budget, of using any portion of the excessive Cash Balances in the way which, within the last fortnight, has startled the whole mercantile community. As we have seen, Sir R. Temple is tied down to the choice of one of two lines of defence: either he holds it good for trade to raise millions of money by taxation and deposit it without asking for any interest on it in the Presidency Banks, or he considers that our Government should never be without a war treasure large enough to pay the cost of the first year of a great war. Whichever argument he gives the preference to, it is evident that neither justifies him in using his reserve for the purpose of speculating in exchange on England. This mode of employing his ready money must both injure trade, and diminish the sum available to meet a great military emergency. We do not care for the interests of merchants and bankers more than for those of the rest of the community; but, as it would be unjust to the taxpayers to keep at the Banks, for the exclusive benefit of the mercantile class, larger balances than the service of the State requires, so on the other hand it is unjust to mercantile men for Sir Richard Temple to upset all their legitimate calculations and alter the whole course of trade by "financing" in exchange with the national funds. In his Financial Statement Sir R. Temple gave bankers fair warning that the drafts of the Secretary of State on India would amount this year to 1·3 millions, and he intimated that he had taken the minimum rate of exchange for those drafts at 1s. 11d. the rupee. Had he gone on to say that, if exchange fell below his minimum, the Government would remit money from India instead of drawing in London, the Indian bankers would

ed in Guzerat, which he occasionally visits, and I am glad he likes mutton broth. So do I sometimes; but, as a free-born Englishman, I protest against being compelled to swallow it every time I go to Surat, and I cannot conceive how the fiery Major maintains his ardour on such thin stuff. Fierce mulligatawny I should have thought the proper drink for him. If you should be belated at Surat station, sleep there in peace and with no fears of nocturnal molestation. Did I not myself give Byramjee an insect-destroying powder which I bought at a Yorkshire fair for a shilling? and has he not been to the trouble to capture every B-flat and F-sharp, and force every mother son of an insect to take a pinch? Even the mosquitoes have been coerced, and while they freely depredate out of doors never attempt hostilities with the happy dwellers in the "rooms."

If you telegraph you may have a cold collation of biscuits and sodawater at Baroda, and at Ahmedabad a really nice supper. So you see our Railway Company exercises much forethought in providing for the comforts of its passengers.

It is daily growing warmer, and the oldest mugger in the river told me this morning that he has never known the water so low. Dengue is rife and small-pox prevails, but as yet, thank God, there are no reports about cholera.

The cotton season is now over and has proved so remunerative that several dealers are retiring into private life with their profits, notwithstanding the remonstrances of anxious friends.

An early monsoon is looked for. Rain is urgently wanted, and will stave off disease and death.

MUNGOOSE.

The Banks of the Taptee River, 4th May.

BOMBAY.

TANNA.—Mr. A. C. Watt has been appointed to act as Joint Judge in the Tanna district, vice Mr. Daniell.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Small Causes Court were closed yesterday on account of the day being Ascension Day.

MAILS FOR TRINCOMALEE, per H. M. S. Glasgow, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 P.M. this afternoon.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Last week nearly Rs. 110 were recovered on account of municipal fines by the magistrates of the Fort Police Court.

INCREASE OF WATER IN KATRIE TANK.—By the rain which fell on Sunday last on the hills, the water in the Katrie tank is increased by three feet.—*Poona Observer.*

MAJOR MIGNON.—Major G. S. Mignon, late Deputy Assistant Commissary General, who is now on leave to Europe, has been granted an extension of leave for a period of six months.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS.—Captain J. Grierson assumed charge of the office of Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, on the 3rd inst.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.—Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee has been appointed a member of the Committee of the Government Savings' Bank, in the room of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a Hindoo lad, employed at the Girgaum Cotton Mills, had two fingers of his left hand smashed by the machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the fingers were amputated.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court a man named Gufoor Jageer was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two rupees in cash, &c., the property of one Curreem Russool, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—James Nilan, a seaman of the ship Persia, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT, SAWUNT WAREE.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Schneider, Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, and Commandant Sawunt Waree Local Corps, who is now on leave to Europe, has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

ASSAULT.—A Mussulman named Ahmed Ally, employed on board the steam ship Bellona, was seriously assaulted by two others on board the ship on Wednesday. The man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the assailants are now in the custody of the water police.

DOUBLE MURDER AT KAIRA.—A native contemporary states that on the 29th April last two Mahomedan residents of Kaira, by name Hakeemjee and Shuriff, were murdered between Neriad and Kujode while they were returning from Dhakore. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested.

THE ceremony of blessing the new Portuguese Church, followed by first Mass, at Barrowes' Lane, will commence on Sunday next, the 12th instant, at 8 A.M. In the evening a solemn Te Deum will be sung, followed by *Salve* and Benediction. Preparations are being made to render the ceremony worthy of the occasion.

PERJURY.—At the Fort Police Court on Wednesday one Wamonrow Rajaram appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and obtained a warrant against Purabotum Abba Bhut and Muddon Abba Bhut, two brothers, charging them with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and fabricating false evidence.

MERITORIOUS SERVICES REWARDED.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Mr. Cowasjee Nasserwanjee, Superintendent of Mails in the Hydrabad-Sorgaon line, the title of Khan Bahadoor, as a personal distinction, in recognition of the zeal, energy, and efficiency which he has displayed in the discharge of his duties.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Rama Jeena and Moorar Hirjee, lascars, were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Crowder, third officer of the steam ship Cashmere, with stealing a binocular glass, valued at Rs. 30, the property of the B. I. S. N. Company. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and each sentenced to receive ten stripes.

OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Second Magistrate, a Maratha named Wittoo Babajee, who had been several times in jail before, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise in a building without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The following is a list of the senior and junior professors in the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges as sanctioned by the Government of India:—Senior Professors—3rd grade.—Mr. F. J. Candy, M.A., Mr. J. G. Bühler, Ph. D., Mr. R. J. Oxenham, M.A., Mr. Keru Luxmon Chhatre. Junior Professors—4th grade.—Mr. Kielhorn, Ph. D., Mr. H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th April 1872, Rs. 2,55,94,045; add silver received during the week, Rs. 22,86,875; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 19,00,010; total balance, Rs. 2,59,80,910. There are in addition 9,23,789 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Lines of the 19th Regiment N. I., concerning the death of Ansee, woman, wife of a private in the above regiment. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night deceased's husband was suddenly awakened by her. He immediately struck a light, and found that she had difficulty in breathing. As he was preparing himself to take her to the hospital she died. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman's death was caused by disease of the heart.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court one Abdoola Gool Mahomed, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a gold neck ornament from the person of Ruckmabace, woman. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that on Wednesday afternoon she with four other women was driving along the Breach Candy Road in a shigram; the prisoner, who was driving in a hack buggy, came in collision with the shigram. He then got out of the buggy, struck a blow with a stick at the driver of the shigram, and placed his arm round the neck of the complainant, and tore away the neck ornament. Prisoner then stepped into his buggy and drove off. On an alarm being raised he was pursued by a policeman and arrested with the ornament in his possession. He was found guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 7th May, was 464, being 9 more than in the preceding week, 111 more than the total of the week ending 9th May 1871, and 110 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 265 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including deaths not specified here).	Total reported births of children alive or still-born.
Colaba	19,161	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	11	8
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,955	4	7	7	4	1	2	1	35	16
Esplanade	7,698	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	1
Market	75,402	6	10	...	2	2	1	...	26	17
Mandvee	41,102	2	11	...	3	...	...	1	35	14
Chuckla	41,442	14	14	1	1	3	...	...	40	11
Oomburkharee	43,020	6	13	...	4	1	1	...	36	19
Dongree	60,256	9	6	...	1	...	...	...	17	8
Dhobeetalao	71,796	9	10	...	4	...	2	...	35	17
Phunnuswaree	22,520	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	7	1
Bhoiwaleewar	50,226	9	14	...	2	2	...	...	28	10
Khuratalao	28,454	4	8	...	1	2	...	...	25	10
Koombharwara	23,062	4	7	...	4	...	...	...	20	14
Khetwaree	39,177	9	9	...	3	1	...	1	30	13
Girgaum	21,505	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	12	9
Chaupatee	6,184	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Walkeshwar	10,034	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2
Mahalaxmee	2,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mazagon	21,784	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	9	12
Mazwaree	9,962	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Kamathieepoora	81,675	12	23	...	2	9	1	...	57	20
Parel	7,002	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	8	13
Sewree	5,042	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Sion	12,076	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Mahim	19,459	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	11
Wurlee	10,311	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	8	4
Harbour	32,882	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	3	1	...	1	1	5	...	18	...
Bombay	816,562	85	173	2	46	24	27	4	464	265
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		54	118	8	32	44	34	5	354	117

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. the deaths not specified here).	Total Reports of births of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	2	13	...	2	...	...	...	19	10
Brahmin	1	5	...	5	...	3	...	16	3
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	7	4
Hindoo of other Caste	30	81	1	23	9	12	3	207	143
Hindoo out-caste	5	13	...	3	1	...	...	30	12
Mussulman	26	46	1	4	2	5	...	127	53
Parsee	5	9	...	5	2	5	...	34	18
Jew	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Native-Christian	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	18
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
European	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	6	7
Negro-African	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	85	173	2	46	24	27	4	464	265
Corresponding week 1871	62	146	2	33	17	22	6	353	260

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PARAMUSE, 916 tons, Captain James Hellyer, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (April 7th) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs Campbell and Mr. Lalla as passengers.

THE following telegram has been received by Government from the Assistant Collector, Cuddalore:—"British ship Isabell Croom, reported dismasted in latitude 10-45 N. longitude 79-15 E. Captain wants a tug sent."—*Madras Times.*

THE S. S. Viceroy which sailed from Madras on the 6th inst. took the following passengers:—

To London—Mrs. Whistler, two Misses Whistler, Mrs. Roade two Misses Roade, two Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Montgomerie, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Peterkin, Mrs. Capron, two Misses Capron, Mrs. Penfield and infant, Miss R. A. Smith, Mrs. Housman, Mrs. Madden and infant, Mrs. Harkness, Mrs. and Miss Salmon, Mrs. Leggatt and 4 children, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Gib and 3 children, Mrs. G. Briggs, 3 children and servant, General J. Whistler, Colonel A. C. Pears, Colonel T. Greenaway, Colonel G. Harkness, Major H. Montgomerie, J. Peterkin, Esq., M.D., Mr. C. W. Roade, Mr. W. B. Leggatt, Mr. W. Garratt, Rev. C. Hemins, Rev. W. B Capron, Mr. Penfield, two Masters Howland, Mr. J. Herrick, two Masters Whistler, Mr. Bagshawe, Mr. Egan, Mrs. J. Gough and 3 children, and Mr. G. L. Ward.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 19 m	4 3	Friday 10	6 36 m	7 0
0 47 a	4 0		7 16 a	2 11
0 53 m	3 8	Saturday 11	7 11 m	6 5
1 55 a	5 5		7 58 a	2 3
1 25 m	3 10	Sunday 12	7 45 m	5 7
2 37 a	4 8		8 38 a	1 6
2 2 m	2 0	Monday..... 13	8 21 m	4 6
3 22 a	3 0		9 26 a	1 0
2 44 m	1 2	Tuesday..... 14	9 2 m	3 6
4 14 a	3 2		10 25 a	0 8
3 41 a	0 8	Wednesday ... 15	9 56 m	2 9
5 6 a	2 10		11 49 a	0 11
5 10 m	0 7	Thursday 16	10 29 m	2 3
6 11 a	2 9		...	...

Moon—First Quarter, 15th, 8h. 56m. P.M.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. GLASGOW.

TO-DAY H. M. S. Glasgow will leave the harbour for Trincomalee, whither she will convey the mails.

LAUNCH OF A LIGHT-SHIP.

IN the Dockyard yesterday a small party of ladies and gentlemen met under No. 2 shed to witness an event which now-a-days seldom occurs in Bombay—the launch of a ship. The Bombay, the name of the new craft, is not very large, but she makes up for this by expensiveness. Her length over all is only 110 feet, and her tonnage (builder's measurement) 201 77/94; yet, we believe, she will cost the Harbour Board £15,000! The work for this sum ought surely to be wonderfully good. Her other dimensions are—Length between the perpendiculars 100 feet, length on deck 99-6, length of the keel for tonnage 87-7, breadth extreme 20-10, breadth for tonnage 20-8, breadth moulded 20-2, depth in hold 11. She will be used as the outer lightship, the present one being brought to fill the place of the inner lightship, which will be brought into harbour and probably made into firewood, as she is condemned. The Bombay is constructed after the design of a first-class light-vessel recognised by the Board of Trade, and as she will be stationed at a place where she will often experience abusive weather, she has been strongly built of teak and entirely copper-fastened. She has been built under the supervision of Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, the well-known master builder of the Dockyard.

At half-past twelve Miss Reid, daughter of the Commissioner of Customs, took the tapes in hand, and at a signal the blocks were knocked out and the ship glided down the ways, Miss Reid gracefully naming it "Bombay," accompanied with the usual ceremony of wine baptism. The launch was uninterrupted by a hitch, the Bombay taking to the water as neatly as a duck. Mr. Reid complimented Mr. Jamsetjee on this last proof of the cunning of his hand, and mentioned that it was the intention of the Harbour Board to present him with a silver foot-rule as a mark of their estimation of his skill. After Mr. Jamsetjee had replied the ladies adjourned to luncheon in an adjoining building, and the gentlemen were also invited to refreshment. The following was Mr. Jamsetjee's reply:—

Mr. President, Vice-President, and Members of the Harbour and Pilotage Board,—This is the second occasion on which I have the honour to acknowledge your marks of favour for such poor services as I have been able to render to the departments under your control. I do so most gratefully, and would beg to assure you that your kindness will induce me to perform such of your works as may be entrusted to me by the Superintendent of Marine, with, if possible, increased zeal and care for the economy of the funds in your trust, will ever remind me of the launch for your service of what I believe to be as fine and faithfully built a light-vessel as has ever been constructed.

Mr. Jamsetjee's health was afterwards proposed and pledged in a bumper.

INSOLVENTS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Nanabhoy Cooverjee (*alias* Caujee), a cooper.
Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy Gandhy, a Gujerati writer.
Ramchundra Pandoorung and Dhondee Naiqueen, the first named insolvent is a fiddler and the second a courtezan.
Joseph Ignacio Pereira, Mingnel Francisco de Silva, Antonio Rodrigues, Jose de Abreo, and Vincent Fernandes, the first named insolvent is a compositor, and the second, third, fourth and fifth are cultivators.
Nusserwanjee Hormujee, a merchant.
Joao Antonio de Souza, a pensioner.
Harjee Namjee, a plan maker.
Miguel Pereira, and Paulina Pereira, widow of the late Mathieu Pereira, the first named insolvent is a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Dorabjee Framjee, a corpse-bearer.
Nanooram Goculchund, a hoondee-broker.
Chagloe Martin, an engine-driver in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Omer Ebrahim, an oil merchant.
Hurry Ramjee, a servant.
Esoo Taja, a dealer in oil and cocoanuts.
Allybhoy Bodabhoy and Hussoo Allybhoy, dealers in grass.
Walljee Gonajee and Khundoo Gonajee, barbers.
Vizbhooeondase Culliandase, a servant.
Paul Corroya, a foreman carpenter in the Municipal Workshops.
Chintamon Luximon, a beggar.
Jamsetjee Dorabjee, unemployed.
Purabotum Heemraj, a cloth merchant.
Thacker Bhimjee Oomersey, a sikh-walla.
Thacker Purabotum Oomersey, a sikh-walla.
Ramchunder Yeshwunt, an English writer.
Salioo, woman, a prostitute.
Louis Charles Foghill, a guard in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Eduljee Nusserwanjee, unemployed.
Dajee Khundoo, Suttoo Khundoo, and Annoo Bapoojee, labourers.
Philip Diss, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Heessamoodin bin Shaik Maharoof, a receiver in the service of Hoossein Beg Mahomed.
Khutteee Yoosuf Puckner Mahomed, a turner.
Madhowjee Rowjee, a carpenter.
Hurrichand Pand orung, a clerk.
Jehangheer Cursetjee, a broker.
Robert Allan, a baker.
Pallonjee Eduljee, a priest.
Cullianjee Heeraj, who lately traded in partnership with Viraam Dayall, under the name and firm of Cullianjee Heeraj, as piece goods dealer.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF CRIME IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st May.

READ letter from the Senior Magistrate of Police, No. 127, dated 5th March 1872, submitting Statements showing the state of crime as brought to light by the Executive Police in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year 1871, as compared with the previous year 1870; as well as his Annual Report of the business brought before the Police Magistrates during the same time.

RESOLUTION.—It appears from the report of the Senior Magistrate of Police that the number of persons brought up by the police or summoned to appear before the several Magistrates in 1871 was 29,000, or 2,972 less than the number in the previous year. This decrease is in great measure attributable to the diminution in the number of persons summoned for non-payment of Income Tax, which fell from 3,442 in 1870, to 2,051 in 1871. Municipal cases numbered 465 less in 1871 than in 1870, and the number of persons brought up for assault was 711 smaller in 1871 than in 1870. Cases of theft of property valued at less than Rs. 50, and of furious driving were also fewer in the year under review than in the previous year.

2. Of the 29,030 persons against whom complaints were made 15,446 were convicted, 13,515 acquitted, and 33 remanded. The number of acquittals seems large, but this is owing to the fact that in it is included the number of persons the charges against whom were withdrawn before the cases came on for hearing in Court. The number of persons actually acquitted by the Magistrates after trial was only 2,374, whilst the number of persons who were discharged in consequence of the charges against them being withdrawn was 11,113. In nearly 7,000 of the cases so withdrawn the complaints had been laid by Municipal Officers or the Collector of Income Tax.

3. The number of persons charged with breaches of the provisions of the Municipal Act was in 1871, 6,124; 1,150 were tried and convicted, the charges against 4,939 were withdrawn, and 35 were acquitted. 2,051 persons were summoned at the instance of the Income Tax Collector, but in only 86 cases was the charge pressed and a conviction obtained, the complaints being withdrawn in the remaining 1,955 cases. The Senior Magistrate remarks with reference to this subject that he has no reason to believe that the summonses against persons who had not complied with the provisions of the Municipal and Income Tax Acts were taken out unnecessarily, and His Excellency in Council sees no reason whatever for doubting the correctness of this conclusion.

4. There is a considerable decrease in the number of persons charged with assault, the numbers in 1870 and in 1871 being respectively 6,210 and 5,573. In 1871 only 1,525 persons against whom such complaints were brought were convicted, whereas 1,149 were acquitted on trial, and the complaints against 2,909 were withdrawn. The frequency of these trivial charges is to be regretted, the more especially as from the large number of complaints withdrawn, it would seem probable that in the majority of cases the charges were unfounded or exaggerated.

5. During the year under review 13,719 persons were punished by the Magistrates, 507 were bound over to be of good behaviour, and 1,086 were admonished and discharged. Of the 13,719 persons actually punished 1,868 were sentenced to imprisonment, 11,460 were fined and 391 were flogged.

6. 113 cases in which 164 prisoners were implicated were committed for trial before the High Court, 131 prisoners in 92 cases were convicted, 28 prisoners in 16 cases were acquitted and discharged, and 5 prisoners in 5 cases remained untried at the close of the year. The proportion of convictions by the High Court in 1871 is stated by the Senior Magistrate to have amounted to 84 per cent., but these figures would show that it was only 82·4 per cent. In 1870 it was 80 per cent.

7. Excluding cases in which the complaint was withdrawn the convictions before the Magistrates were in 1871, 80 per cent., or one per cent. less than in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that in cases brought before the Courts by the Police the proportion of convictions was 92 per cent., and that Mr. Connon remarks on this subject that "the Police have well maintained in the past year their high character for the care and discrimination with which their duties are performed."

8. In 97 cases the Magistrates held that the complaints made were frivolous and vexatious, and directed the payment by the complainants as amends to the persons accused by them of sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,035.

9. The number of cases tried by the Court of Petty Sessions was 36 in 1871 as compared with 8 in the previous year. This large increase is attributable to the fact that 33 cases under the Municipal Act were tried by that Court in the year under report, whilst in 1871 no such cases were disposed of by that tribunal. 36 persons were tried, and with the exception of one person charged with an offence under the Municipal Act, all were convicted.

10. Of the 29,000 persons brought up or summoned to appear before the Magistrates in 1871, 27,590 were males and 1,410 were females. There was a large decrease in the number of Europeans brought before the Courts, the numbers being in 1870 and 1871, 2,015 and 1,587 respectively. This diminution is apparently owing to the great falling off in the number of seamen brought before the Magistrates for refusal of duty on board ships. In 1870, no less than 812 refractory sailors were brought before the Magistrates on this charge, whilst in 1871 only 426 were charged with this offence. This result would seem, as remarked by Mr. Connon, to be in great measure attributable to the fact that Canal steamers, which only remain for a comparatively short time in harbour and discharge and take in their cargoes by steam power, have to a considerable extent supplanted the sailing vessels in which previously the trade of the port was almost exclusively carried on. The numbers of Hindoos brought or summoned before the Police Court was in 1871, 14,815 or somewhat more than half the entire number of persons proceeded against; it was, however, 2,308 less than the number in the previous year. The number of male Mahomedans and Parsees brought before the Magistrates was somewhat less in 1871 than in 1870, but there was a slight increase in the number of Mussulmanee and Parsee women against whom complaints were laid. It is to be noticed that though there was a reduction of nearly 3,000 in the total number of male offenders, there was an actual increase of 15 in the number of women against whom charges were preferred.

11. 192 juvenile offenders were brought before the Courts in 1871, as compared with 196 in 1870; 92 of them were charged with theft, 38 with obstructing the public road, 12 with indecent behaviour in the public streets, and 10 with gambling. 30 of these young criminals (29 of whom had been convicted of theft) were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, 36 were flogged for stealing, 1 for gambling and 1 for assault; 7 were sent to the chowkey for periods varying from one to three days, 2 were sent to jail for theft and 70 were fined for various offences; 31 were discharged after having been admonished.

12. The number of cases of murder and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was the same in 1871 as in 1870. Two Mahomedans were convicted of murder and executed, and in the three cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder the persons committed for trial were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to four years. In one of these cases the accused was a soldier in Majesty's 19th Regiment, who shot one of his comrades at Colaba with his rifle. Considering the population of Bombay the number of homicides is very small, much lower in fact than it is in almost any district up-country.

13. The number of cases of voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt was less in 1871 than in 1870, though the number of persons charged with those offences was somewhat higher, being 29 as against 26 in 1870. Only 4 persons were convicted. There were 5 cases of robbery in 1871 against 1 in 1870, and 27 of house-breaking against 24 in 1870. Of the 32 persons charged with the latter offence, 24 were convicted and sentenced, 4 were acquitted by the High Court. Cases of theft of property were fewer and the number of persons charged with that offence was smaller in 1871 than in the preceding year. For thefts in which the property stolen exceeded in value Rs. 50, 170 persons were apprehended, but only 32 of them were convicted, whilst of 1,628 persons who were arrested for theft of property of less value than Rs. 50, 1,254 were sentenced and punished. This curious difference in the results seems to need some explanation.

14. There has been a very slight increase in the number of persons charged with kidnapping and abduction, but of the 72 persons against whom such complaints were laid only one was convicted, the evidence brought forward having failed in all but one case to substantiate the charge. 19 persons were charged with either adultery or bigamy. In one case only was the prisoner committed for trial before the High Court, and he was acquitted. The returns show a decrease in the number of persons charged with forgery, but a large increase of from 42 to 69 in the number of persons accused of having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding. A *prima facie* case was, however, only established against four of the persons charged with the latter offence, and they were eventually acquitted by the High Court. The giving of false testimony is so frequent in Bombay, the difficulty in obtaining conviction is a fact which requires to be noticed. It indicates some grave defect in the legal machinery applied for the detection and punishment of crime, though it is not easy to point out where the precise fault lies. His Excellency in Council will request the Judges of the High Court, the Honourable the Advocate General, the Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, and the Government Solicitor, to favour him with their opinion as to the best means to be adopted for the suppression of this most serious crime.

15. The comparative statements of the other leading classes of crimes do not call for much notice, beyond that it may be remarked that there was a serious increase in the number of persons charged with indecent behaviour in the streets, and that furious driving was not as frequent in 1871 as it was in the previous year. Heavy fines and the bad conditions of the roads have probably contributed to produce the latter effect.

16. The computed value of the property stolen in 1871 was Rs. 72,139-14-0 as compared with Rs. 55,966 in 1870. The percentage of recoveries was in 1871 60 as against 69 per cent. in 1870. On this point the Senior Magistrate observes that the difference is accounted for by the large amount of money and jewellery to the value of more than Rs. 23,000 said to have been stolen in five cases, of which not more than one-half has been recovered, and adds that in his opinion "this fact should not be regarded as reflecting upon the Police, who are generally very successful in their efforts to detect crime, and their proceedings are generally marked by promptitude and care." His Excellency in Council is unable to acquiesce in the optimism which has given rise to this expression of opinion. He considers that the inadequate proportion of stolen property recovered to that which was been lost shows the necessity of increased vigilance and exertion on the part of the Commissioner of Police and his officers with a view to the improvement of the existing state of things.

17. Although the number of fires (58) in 1871 was larger by 9 than the number in 1870, the value of property destroyed in 1871, Rs. 39,671, was little more than a fourth of what it was in the previous year. In the majority of instances the cause of the fire was unknown; two women, a man, and a bullock, were burnt to death.

18. The number of inquests held by the Coroner again exhibits an increase, having risen from 278 in 1870 to 360 in 1871, or nearly double the number held in 1869. There were 8 cases of homicide against 14 in 1870, and 61 cases of suicide against 58 in 1870, 23 persons drowned, and 26 poisoned, themselves. 8 persons died from snake bites. Excessive drinking seems to have prevailed to an unusual extent in Bombay in 1871, as 21 persons are reported to have died from that cause in that year, whilst in 1870 only two persons drank themselves to death. The number of deaths from accidental drowning was 43 or 10 more than in 1870. One person met his end in the Sonapore drain, 9 persons were drowned in wells, 8 in unprotected quarry holes, and 19 in tanks, some of which had, and others had not, parapet walls. Dr. Hewlett, whose zeal and energy in the performance of his duty as Coroner have been most conspicuous, has pointed out the urgent necessity of filling up some of the more dangerous of these excavations. This is likely to involve considerable expense upon whomsoever the obligation may rest, but it is trusted that means may be found to diminish the risk to life which is occasioned by the existence of these dangerous places.

19. Government consider the Report of the Senior Magistrate to be highly satisfactory as showing a decrease in crime during the year 1871, the comparative paucity of offences of a serious or heinous character, the care and assiduity of the Magistrates, the efficiency of the Police, and the harmony which exists between the Magistracy and the Police. These gratifying results have now been exhibited during a series of successive years, and call for an expression of commendation from Government to all the officers concerned.

J. NUGENT, Actg. Under-Secy to Govt.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

ON Tuesday the adjourned special meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Durbar Room. There was a poor attendance. After waiting half-an-hour,

Dr. Blaney proposed the Hon. Mr. Forbes to the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassudew.

Mr. Forbes objected.

Mr. N. Spencer then moved that Captain Baker take the chair.

Mr. Forbes said his objection was to going on with the business with so small a number of Justices present.

Mr. Hope said he quite agreed with the hon. gentleman's objection, but he would remind the Bench that last Monday three weeks was the day on which he hoped to be on his way to England, and if the Budget were not passed before he went, it would have to be passed when he was absent, and when he would not be present to explain it.

Mr. Forbes seconded Mr. Spencer's motion, and Captain Baker took the chair.

The Chairman read the motion and amendments which were left undisposed of at last meeting.

The Chairman read the motion proposed by Dr Blaney and seconded by Dr. Cooke—

"That a sum of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for providing a laboratory to enable the Health Officer to carry out the analyse of air, food, soil, and water."

Dr. Joynt asked whether it was contemplated to cut down the other work of the Health Officer now that he was to be made analyst.

The Chairman said if Dr. Hewlett could not carry out the work, he supposed he would intimate this to the Bench, and then the Rs. 3,000 would be saved.

The Commissioner observed that he had intended to say a good deal on the subject of the vote for the laboratory. He did not object to the object for which the money was to be given, but Dr. Hewlett and he had discussed very fully the various items in the budget for the Health Department, and had determined that such works as the Bandora Sidings, the new chawls, and so on, ought to be proceeded with in preference to matters of minor importance.

The motion was then carried.

It was proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and seconded by Capt. Baker, R.E.—"That the cost of the Health Department be accepted at Rs. 893,433, including the items for disposal of town sweepings and new works previously sanctioned by the Bench and subject to the necessary correction on account of the reduction on the salaries of the Health Officer, Chief Superintendent and Superintendent of Markets, ordered at the meeting of the Justices held on the 12th instant."

The motion was agreed to.

It was proposed by Captain Baker and seconded by Dr. Blaney—"That the following sum be added to the vote for the Health Department, Rs. 2,250, for the removal of animals to Coorla instead of Antop Hill."

In reply to Dr. Blaney.

The Commissioner stated that if dead animals were to be taken to Coorla instead of being exposed on Antop Hill, it would be necessary to make an appropriation of the amount required. There were four or five other cases which stood on the same footing; for instance, Rs. 10,000 for increasing the water supply at Mazagon, and Rs. 15,000 for the water supply of Parell. There must be an equilibrium of expenditure, and it would be for the Bench to decide which works should be left out in order that these and others might be carried out.

Dr. Blaney said he could not see why the Commissioner could not add the Rs. 2,250 for the Antop Hill matter, to the grant for the Health Department, as the Bench had already decided that dead animals instead of being exposed on Antop Hill should be taken away to Coorla.

The Commissioner said that as the vote had been passed it could be put in the Budget but, as he had explained the other day in reference to the vote for the water supply to Parell, the vote could not be acted on until there was an appropriation for it. He could not propose the addition because he differed from Dr. Blaney on the subject.

The resolution was then passed.

MR. SOUTER'S PERSONAL ALLOWANCE.

Mr. Souter—Before any further proceedings, I wish to bring to your notice that in consequence of my having pointed out to the Bench at last meeting that an illegal resolution had been passed by it the matter was submitted for legal opinion, and I wish to know if that opinion can be read now.

The Chairman then read the case submitted to Mr. Green, and the opinion given upon it, which is as follows:—

The real question here is what salary has been allowed to the Police Commissioner by the Governor-General in Council. So long as this allowance exists, it forms a part of the expenses of the police charges on the Municipal Fund, and cannot be reduced by any resolution or other proceedings of the Bench of Justices. This allowance is first fixed by the competent authority at not less than Rs. 1,700 per mensem with house allowance. The following words are added to that resolution—"It will be for the Justices to decide hereafter, &c., &c. desire to retain" giving, and it appears to me, a kind of prospective sanction to any future measure by the Bench applicable to the office generally, or to any particular holder of it. This power of increase the Bench, in my opinion, exercised by their resolution of the 16th November 1870. However, in the absence of any further resolution of the Government of India on the matter, I should have felt some doubt whether the addition made by the Bench could not, in like manner, be revoked. I must here observe that the Bench's resolution of the 16th November 1870 purports to increase the *salary* to the existing holders of the offices mentioned in the resolution, and not to be a grant of something in addition to the salary. This is what I understand by the words "personal allowance," that the increased salary is personal to Messrs. Souter and Edginton, and not intended to extend to future holders of the office. This being the state of the case, and the Bench having accepted the invitation of the Government of India to increase the salary of the Police Commissioner, they pass a resolution requesting the Government "to reduce the salary of the Police Commissioner to Rs. 1,700 with further power to increase." Upon this the Government passed a resolution to the effect (*inter alia*) "that the Government is unwilling that there should be any alteration in the emoluments of the office while Mr. Souter continues to hold it."

Now whether the resolution of the 16th November 1870 was communicated or not to the Government of India is in my opinion, not material. Probably it was brought to their attention; at any rate, they allow the emoluments, whatever they

INDIAN ITEMS.

As many as eighteen murders or attempts to murder took place in the city of Peshawur in the months of February and March.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* understands that the present chaplain of Simla will be succeeded by the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay of Meerut, and that the Rev. G. D. Symonds, chaplain of Bareilly, will be chaplain of Darjeeling for the years 1873-74.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICIAL.—We regret to have to report that Mr. O'Donell, Deputy Revenue Surveyor of Assam, has committed suicide at a place between Nowgong and Seebsaugor. The true cause of this melancholy occurrence has not yet transpired.—*Bengal Times.*

A SAD ACCIDENT.—The *Delhi Gazette* hears from Meerut that a sad accident occurred on the night of the 2nd instant at the house of a resident during the celebration of some marriage festivities:—"A quantity of kerosine oil in a tin case was left exposed, with a wick burning on it. The whole exploded. All the company were more or less injured; five were removed to a hospital at 11 P.M. Four others were much burnt. The remainder partially so. Two have since died. Two are still in a precarious state."

THE 19TH N. I. AT TRICHINOPOLY.—We learn from Trichinopoly that the 19th Regiment N. I. arrived at the station by the midday train from Negapatam on Friday. The steamer which brought the regiment from Singapore was unable to land them for a day or two owing to the stormy weather we have been having along the coast. The 19th N. I. are located in tents in the neighbourhood of the 30th N. I. lines as no huts are available for them. *On dit*, the 38th and 26th Regiments are to attend the camp of exercise at Bangalore when that great event comes off.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A MARVELLOUS PREDICTION.—We hear from Bellary of a most extraordinary belief among Catholics there, of a fearful calamity which is to overtake the world on the 18th August next. A native Catholic priest, connected with the Bellary Mission, preached a few Sundays ago there on the subject. He exhorted his hearers to be provided against the three days darkness which was to prevail, by having consecrated candles and oil. No ordinary light would dispel the gloom. To increase the horror, we are told that whoever leaves his house during the three days will be smitten with sudden death. A European on the continent is said to have published a volume containing this and other predictions.—*Ibid.*

THE CYCLONE.

A DHONY RESTORED.

THE native crew have succeeded in restoring one of the large dhonies that came ashore on the 2nd instant. This dhony stranded on the north of the pier and quite high on the sand.—*Madras Mail.*

THE SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

We shall give full particulars to-morrow of the vessels wrecked in the Madras Roads on the 2nd instant, and of the number of officers and crew saved. Suffice it now to say that the shipwrecked comprise—

18 European Officers.
127 European Seamen.
505 Lascars.

The chief officer, serang, Chinese carpenter, and 36 lascars, of the late ship Miser, will embark this evening for Calcutta in the s. s. Asia. Nine or more sailors of the Burlington will be embarked to-morrow in the s. s. Viceroy for England. All these lascars and seamen will receive assistance from the fund. The barque Jaffna has arrived in Madras with 18 of the crew and passengers rescued last Friday from the wreck of a native vessel bound from Bassein to Madras.—*Ibid.*

On Sunday evening last the British ships Prince Rupert and Her Majesty, which arrived in our roads from Aden, brought intelligence, the former that she picked up two dismasted vessels (native craft) and towed them into the roads and saw two others, Madras Light House bearing N. N. W. 110 miles; the latter that she saw three vessels, names unknown, dismasted east of port. The shipwrecked sailors obtained their discharge certificates from the Master Attendant yesterday. The Viceroy is to take eight of the distressed men instead of seven. The men proceeding by her are second mates, stewards and cooks, for whom employment is hard to be got in Madras. The eight who lost their lives in the wreck of the Ariheg consisted of John Hobson, commander; Frederick Hunt, able seaman; Jackson, chief mate; William Basters, steward; Henry Redcliff, able seaman; W. Mills, able seaman; John Faulkner, able seaman; and G. Knight, able seaman—the bodies of only the two former having been recovered.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE KUKA EXECUTIONS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

We have read the decision of the Government on Mr. Cowan's conduct during the Kuka insurrection with a feeling of pain, which we find it very difficult adequately to describe; and we have little doubt that, when the excitement created by this lamentable affair has died away, this feeling will be shared by all Englishmen who honestly bring their consciences to the study of a State paper, which might have been penned by Lord Canning. We have sat down to the study of this document, sympathising warmly with Mr. Cowan, and determined to attach the fullest weight to every consideration which might tell in his favour; and we have risen from the perusal of it, still warmly sympathising with Mr. Cowan, but firmly convinced that the Government could not, in the circumstances in which it was placed, have taken any other course than the one which it has unwillingly, but conscientiously, adopted. No doubt, the sympathies of most Englishmen are with Mr. Cowan, who made a bold stroke in what he honestly believed to be the fulfilment of his duty; but the whole case has been carried out of the province of sentiment by stern facts, and it has been placed on certain distinct issues on which alone it can be fairly decided. Although we have hitherto been disposed to regard the Kuka massacre as a justifiable act, we have clearly expressed the opinion that the retribution which overtook the misguided fanatics was a terrible punishment, which could only be justified by political necessity. The conditions which alone could justify it were—that the Kukas had forfeited their lives, and that Mr. Cowan merely forestalled their inevitable punishment—in order to restore peace to a province which was on the eve of a general rebellion. These conditions, we now for the first time learn, are entirely wanting; for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab places it beyond the reach of doubt, that the bands of Kukas, who were gathering and marching towards Kotla dispersed on the defeat of their vanguard, and before a single insurgent had been blown away from the guns.

More than this, we are pained to learn for the first time, that, while six of the insurgents were yet alive, Mr. Cowan received a positive command to suspend his executions, but deliberately disregarded that order. The fact that many other English magistrates would, if they had been placed in Mr. Cowan's very trying position, have acted precisely as he did, hardly furnishes any argument in his favour. It may account for the warm sympathy which is now felt everywhere for a really brave and energetic officer of the Government, who has hitherto rendered valuable services to the country; but it cannot affect the plain, if painful, duty of the Government. We confess that we would have been pleased if the Government could, in consideration of Mr. Cowan's past services, and the exceptionally trying circumstance in which he was placed, have found it possible to have given him a chance of redeeming the one grave error of his career; and we hope that these considerations will weigh with it, when it decides the conditions under which he will retire from the public service. It ought to be borne in mind that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, although unable to approve Mr. Cowan's conduct, yet saw in the circumstances of the whole case sufficient reason for "withholding an expression of blame, which would have been otherwise in accordance with his sentiments."

THE DEESA TRAGEDY.

ONE or two further particulars have reached us regarding the recent tragedy at Deesa. It appears that the murderer Butler had been ordered by the adjutant of his regiment to do extra drill on account of some negligence or breach of duty. He complained of this, and was referred to the captain of his company (Laurie), who told him he saw no reason for excusing him, and refused to let him off the drill. It is supposed that on account of this refusal Butler resolved to kill the captain, but when, after immediately after evening tattoo, the man was missing from roll-call with his rifle and ammunition, it was supposed that he had deserted. Search was of course made for him, but in vain. On the following morning it was found that Butler had gone the night before to Captain Laurie's house and asked for him, but was told he had gone out to dinner. He then enquired where his intended victim was dining, but was misinformed, and went to a wrong house. He seems then to have found out his mistake, and to have returned to Captain Laurie's compound, where he lay concealed the whole night. Meanwhile, Captain Laurie had returned, and having been informed of Butler's visit, he locked himself up in his house that night. On leaving the house very early the following morning to go to parade, the tragedy of which we have already published particulars, occurred. The murderer fired no fewer than *fourteen* shots, six of which hit poor Captain Laurie. Butler was a very bad character, and had been sentenced to be dismissed the service, but was let-off.—*Englishman.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions, of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

(*Punjab Times.*)

WORK is progressing on the Punjab Northern State Railway: for the Ravee bridge 30 wells have been sunk to a depth of 70 feet below the lowest water level. These 30 wells represent 10 bridge piers, and three more piers have been started this week, which will probably be finished in three months. The whole bridge is to have 32 piers, so that one-third of the whole is now done; and had the original plan of one welled piers been adhered to, the bridge would probably now have been open.

To sink the wells the new rails are being heaped on them to the extent of about 70 tons to the well. The rails are of the new metre gauge and weigh 36 lbs. to the yard. For the whole 108 miles up to Jhelum there will be about 7,000 tons required, but as there will be generally about a hundred wells sinking at the same time on the Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum bridges, all these rails will be required for pressing down the wells. As however about 4,000 tons of the old rails are in hand, an equal quantity of the new could be immediately employed for laying the rail to Wazirabad. All the stations, except the Shahdera one, are built up to the Chenab, and the ballasting is so far complete that were the rails available little more than two months would serve to lay the whole road from Ravee to the Chenab.

On the Chenab considerable progress has been made on both sides of the river. Fourteen piers are finished, or nearly so, and preparations are being made for other extensive works at the abutments. Sleeper cutting, brick making, lime burning, the sawing of timber, and the clinking of iron are in full swing.

THE LATE STORM AT VELLORE.

NORTH ARCOT, 3rd May.

I HASTEN to give you a short account of the terrible calamity occasioned here by yesterday's severe storm and rain. Many large tanks have been seriously damaged, causing fearful loss of life and property, Vythenancoopum, a village near the Virengeepooram Railway Station, has been levelled to the ground, while the station itself presents a sad spectacle. The inhabitants of some villages had to sit on trees and remain on the hills for hours together, leaving their houses and things to take care of themselves. The up and down trains of yesterday have all had narrow escapes, and the public have much reason to thank the executive officers of the Madras Railway Company for their laudable exertions in going up and down on the line and doing all they could to avert damage and danger. In several parts the driver could see nothing but a large sheet of water before him and the anxieties and fears of the Permanent Way Inspector can be better imagined than described. During the whole time the tempest was raging the Inspector of Cantpaudy was constantly moving the line with his staff of workmen. If the Cheyaar misfortune had not taught a useful lesson there is no saying how many such accidents might have occurred yesterday on the S. W. Line. Telegraph posts in several places have fallen down and communication by wire was rendered altogether impossible.

Turning to Vellore the matter is considerably worse. A large breach on the main road from Cantpaudy, near the toll gate, has prevented all communication, and it was with some difficulty that a small catamaran was engaged to carry the mails from one side of the road to the other. The mails were carried over at about 11 30 A.M. to-day. The breach is about 60 yards in length and the depth of the water in the gap 8 feet. The water over the road was above 3 feet high yesterday and came up even into the toll gate shed. It will take a fortnight to restore the general cart traffic. Passengers now manage to cross the breach by the help of the catamaran constructed for the carriage of mails. Things and animals are seen floating down the current. The busy goods shed of the Railway Station at Cantpaudy is just now a place of inactivity, owing to the non-receipt of goods from Vellore.

The state of things within the large town of Vellore is really sad and pitiable. A scene of ruin and desolation meets the eye of the spectator. That part of the town which is called "Cusbah" is the most unfortunate of all. Hundreds of houses have fallen on their ill-fated inhabitants and the loss of life and property is very great. Two hundred dead bodies have already been picked up and thrown into pits dug for the purpose, and there is no knowing how many hundreds more will yet be discovered. Most of the bodies yet found are those of women. No idea can be formed at present of the enormous amount of property destroyed and carried away by the flood. The state of affairs is so miserable, that amidst the excitement, hustle, confusion and piteous cries of the inhabitants I feel quite unable to give you any precise idea of the effects of the tempest and flood which, in the recollection of the oldest of the residents, have for the first time visited this unfortunate town. I shall try to furnish you with a more detailed account of the catastrophe after receiving further information.

Prompt measures, I am glad to say, have been adopted to relieve the distressed and afflicted and Rs. 2,000 have been sanctioned by the Municipal Commissioner to meet the work of charity. The tahsildar of Gooriattam is busily employed in visiting the afflicted and ruined villages to make a faithful report of the calamity which has fallen on the place. Injury done to crops in several parts of the district is great, and still no ryot feels sure of any remission being granted by the authorities.—*Madras Athenæum*

PORTS ON THE PERSIAN GULF.

AN interesting report on the harbours of the Persian Gulf has lately appeared in the shape of a letter from Mr Parkes, the consulting engineer for the India Office, to Mr. W. P. Andrew. When he started from Kurrachee last October Mr. Parkes resolved for very good reasons to confine his survey to the question of a good commodious harbour easy to connect with the Euphrates Valley Railway. He found his choice practically limited to Basrah, Khor-Abdulla, and Kowait, called in old charts "Grane." Basrah he at once dismisses on account of its shallow bar at low tides, and the sixty odd miles of river navigation which must be got through in daylight. Khor-Abdulla, near the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, has the advantage of being thirty-five miles nearer Basrah than Kowait, but the approaches to it need careful surveying before it would be safe to pronounce in its favour. Of Kowait, on the other hand, Mr. Parkes writes with greater confidence. The bay is almost entirely landlocked, and the hills that guard it are only from 200 to 300 feet high. Even in its present state he regards it as better suited for mail purposes than Alexandria, Bombay, or Suez as it was three years ago while for a small outlay it might easily be placed on a par with Suez, Brindisi, or Dover. It lies about seventy miles south of Basrah, but a railway from the latter place to the shore would pass over a country almost flat the whole way. At a point W. N. W. of the town, the twenty feet soundings are within a mile of the land, and the sea for some miles further out is never less than five or six fathoms deep. As for the navigation of the Gulf itself Mr. Parkes considers it quite as safe and easy for large steamers as that of the Mediterranean.—*Home News.*

LIFE ASSURANCE BY THE STATE.

IT appears from an announcement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday evening that the Government are considering the advisableness of extending the present limited system of life assurance. On the order of the day for going into Committee on the bill for a parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of the Albert and European Life Assurance Companies the Prime Minister said that nothing but the most extraordinary circumstances could warrant the House in going into Committee on a bill which proposed to carry out at the public expense an inquiry into the affairs of private companies. He went on to state that the subject of life assurance by the State was under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The limited system of assurance which the Government had established had, he said, worked well; and, although they felt reluctant to interfere in any respect with private commerce, yet, "if the character of the assurance business was such that it was idle to dream of any effective control whatever by policy-holders upon the managers of companies, the time must certainly be considered to have come when it was the duty of the Government to examine with care whether they ought not to offer to policy-holders an absolute and simple security for the moneys which they invested, and for the promises held out to them, in the shape of Government assurance." The motion for going into Committee on the bill was negatived.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

THE marriage of the Marquis of Bute to the Hon. Gwendaline Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, were solemnised on Tuesday, 16th April, at the Brompton Oratory, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished assembly, among whom were the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Disraeli and the Viscountess Beaconsfield, Mr. Lowe, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Northumberland, and most of the Roman Catholic nobility. The bridesmaids were eight in number:—Lady Philippa Howard, Lady Flora Hastings, Miss Cicely Manners, Miss Margaret Delisle, and the four sisters of the bride—Miss Mary Howard, Miss Alice Howard, Miss Winifred Howard, Miss Cecily Manners Howard. The bride was dressed in white satin, the dress in front cut a la Marie Stuart, and trimmed with Honiton lace and orange blossoms.

The headdress was likewise composed of lace and orange blossoms, and a lace veil was thrown over the head, reaching to the waist in front and to the ground behind. The bridesmaids were all dressed alike in white silk skirts covered with white muslin and trimmed with pink silk. The elder ladies wore white bonnets trimmed with pink rose-buds and sprigs of myrtle. Archbishop Manning officiated at the ceremony, and after the Holy Communion had been administered to the newly wedded couple Monsignor Capel delivered to them a homily upon the duties of the married state. The marriage register was signed by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Disraeli. On leaving the chapel for Lord Howard of Glossop's house at Rutland-gate, the Marquis and his bride were loudly cheered by a large crowd outside. About half-past one o'clock they left for Paddington, whence they proceeded by special train to Cardiff. The town was quite *en fête*; business was entirely suspended, the decorations were on a most extensive scale, and in the morning a procession, formed of the corporation pilots, shipwrights, and other public bodies, paraded the chief streets of the town; and occupied nearly an hour in passing a given point. At one o'clock, a public breakfast, presided over by the Mayor, was held in the Town Hall. In the afternoon there were athletic sports, and between six and seven thousand school children were treated to dinner at their respective schools. When the Marquis and Lady Bute arrived about seven o'clock nearly all the inhabitants of the town turned out to meet them, and an address of welcome was presented by the Mayor and corporation. The newly wedded couple were then escorted to a carriage; the pathway from the station to the carriage being covered with crimson cloth and strewn with flowers. The carriage was driven at a walking pace to the Castle. In the evening the public buildings and nearly every business establishment, besides many private houses, were illuminated. The day was also celebrated at Llantrissant and other places in Glamorganshire, at Dumfries House, Ayrshire, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at Glossop, the seat of Lord Howard, and at Rothesay; but at this latter place the principal rejoicing will take place when the Marquis and his bride visit the island. The houses were decorated with flowers, the shops were closed during a great part of the day, the volunteers turned out and fired salutes from various points along the coast, the work people on the estate were entertained at a supper and ball, and dinners were held at various places in the town.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

AN AMUSING EPISODE AT A HOTEL BREAKFAST TABLE.

Two young men, telegraph operators, board at one of our leading third-class hotels, and being of a somewhat hilarious disposition find great amusement in carrying on conversation with each other at table by ticking on their plates with a knife, fork, or spoon. For the information of those not familiar with telegraphy it may be well to state that a combination of sounds or ticks constitutes the telegraphic alphabet, and persons familiar with these sounds can converse thereby as intelligibly as with spoken words. The young lightning-strikers, as already stated, were in the habit of indulging in table talk by this means whenever they desired to

SAY ANYTHING PRIVATE

to each other. For instance, No. 1 would pick up his knife and tick off some such remark as this to No. 2: "Why is this butter like the offence of Hamlet's uncle?"

No. 2—I give it up.

No. 1—Because it's rank and smells to heaven.

Of course the joke is not appreciated by the landlord (who sits close by), because he doesn't understand telegraphic ticks, and probably he wouldn't appreciate it much if he did; but the jokers enjoy it immensely, and laugh immoderately while the other guests wonder what can be the occasion for this merriment, and naturally conclude the operators must be idiots.

A few days ago, while these fun-loving youths were seated at breakfast, a stout-built young man entered the dining-room with

A HANDSOME GIRL

on his arm, whose timid, blushing countenance showed her to be a bride. The couple had, in fact, been married but a day or two previous, and had come to San Francisco from their home in Oakland or Mud Springs, or some other rural village, for the purpose of spending the honeymoon. The telegraphic tickers commenced as soon as the husband and wife had seated themselves.

No. 1 opened the discourse as follows: "What a lovely little pigeon this is alongside of me—ain't she?

No. 2—"Perfectly charming—looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. Just married, I guess. Don't you think so?"

No. 1—"Yes, I should judge she was. What luscious lips she's got! If that country bumpkin beside her was out of the road, I'd give her a hug and a kiss just for luck."

No. 2—Suppose you try it, anyhow, give her a little nudge under the table with your knee.

There is no telling to what extent the impudent rascals might have gone but for an amazing and

ENTIRELY UNFORESEEN EVENT.

The bridegroom's face had flushed and a dark scowl was on his brow during the progress of the ticking conversation; but the operators were too much occupied with each other to pay any attention to him. The reader may form some idea of the young men's consternation when the partner of the lady picked up *his* knife and ticked off the following terse but vigorous message—

"This lady is my wife, and as soon as she gets through with her breakfast I propose to wring your necks, you insolent whelps."

The countenances of the operators fell very suddenly when this message commenced. By the time it ended they had lost all appetite and appreciation of jokes, and slipped out of the dining-room in a very rapid and unceremonious manner. The bridegroom, it seems, was a telegraph operator, and "knew how it was himself."

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1975 Andromeda, Murdock—Stenhouse & Co.
1365 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nussorwanjee.
682 Doxford, Robertson—Owen & Okell.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Gribble—Scott and Wilcox.
1269 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.
1379 Sydney Dacres, Mosey—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1233 Macedon, Jopes—Stenhouse & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

445 Antifor, Bahior—E. Baudry & Co.
488 Glonense, Guernion.

FOR GALLE.

579 Ocean Beauty, Pearce—Munro, Newsom & Co
377 Queen of Ceylon, Godrich—Munro, Newsom & Co.

FOR PENANG.

534 Nabob—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1109 Royal Saxon, Anderson.

ALREPPY TO NEW YORK.

595 Limerick Lass—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

NOT FIXED.

FOREIGN SHIPS.

1045 Cromwell—Tudor Ice Company.
1595 Golden Fleece—Tudor Ice Company.
1395 Whittier, Swap—Farnham & Co.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1278 Chrysolite, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.
1165 Gatineau, Cummings—The Captain.
721 Mary, Homan—Remington & Co.
750 Persia, Ellison—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1218 Quorn, Rice—W. Nicol & Co.
1229 Western Belle—M. Nusserwanjee.

IRON SHIPS.

1293 British Statesman, Tulloch—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1417 Griffamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1182 Columbian—P. & O. Co.—Mails 13th May.
1253 Golconda, Coleman—P. & O. Co.—Mails 20th May.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emeu, Angrove—P. & O. Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2116 Belgian, Mathews—King & Co.
1439 Bellona, Powers—Wallace & Co.
1947 Othello, Bird—W. Nicol & Co.
1064 Petersburg, Blaik—W. & A. Graham & Co.
707 Whitburn, Cassop—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1257 Aretusa—Austrian Lloyd's Agent.

FOR ODESSA, &c.

1366 Nackimoff—H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1408 Leith, Barnetson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1650 Walamo, Wallace.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

777 Iskunderahaw, Nacoda.	For Zanzibar.
610 Loudon, Smith.	For Rangoon.
354 Migrator, Logan.	For Rangoon.
800 Regina, Brady—Buttonjee Edu'jee.	
698 Shah Jehan.	For Calcutta.
818 Solway, Ricker.	
1407 Timoor Shah, Winter.	For Rangoon.
884 Victoria Bridge, Lowrey	For Calcutta.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
1231 Briton, Jago.
Cadmus, 17—White.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
Glasgow (s), Jones.
Immortalite, 28—Graham.
Inconstant, 28—Waddelowe.
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor—(Tug.)
308 May Frere, Warner—(Governor's Yacht.)
Narcissus, 28—Codrington.
Topaz, 31—Oldfield.
Volage (s), 8—Seymour.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do 5 "
EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months.....5 per per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hundies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rents and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£115,000.

TRUSTEES.

MATTHEW HUTTON CHAYTOR, Esq., Chairman National Discount Co.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq. ..... Messrs. Turquand Young & Co.

DIRECTORS.

W. H. ASHURST, Esq.....H. M. Post Office.
J. P. BICKERSTETH, Esq.....86, St. James' St., Piccadilly.
D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq.....Messrs. Chaytor & Webster.
H. C. CHILTON, Esq. .....Director English and Scottish Law Life Office.
Sir THOMAS DAKIN .....President Great Western Railway of Canada.
H. D. GOOCH, Esq.....Maida Hill.
Major W. FLETCHER .....United Service Club.
W. H. HOLYLAND, Esq.....Messrs. Price, Holyland, and Waterhouse.
JERVIS JOHN JERVIS, Esq.....Lincoln's Inn.
A. RAYMOND KIRBY, Esq. ...Queen's Gate.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA...Messrs. ANSTRUTHER & Co.....Managing Agents.
MADRAS..... " PARRY & Co.....Agents.
BOMBAY..... " W. NICOL & Co..... "

The objects of the Company are to GUARANTEE the FIDELITY of Persons filling SITUATIONS of TRUST, and to INSURE COMPENSATION for PERSONAL INJURY, or DEATH ARISING from ACCIDENTS

The Company has been doing business in CALCUTTA for some years back, and from the favourable result shown, it was decided to open an AGENCY in BOMBAY, under a LOCAL BOARD of DIRECTORS, to which the following Gentlemen have been appointed:—

The Hon. J. A. FORBES.....Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Capt. G. F. HENRY .....Superintendent P. & O. Co.
THOS. E. TAYLOR, Esq.....Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq... " W. Nicol & Co.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors to Government.

The BONDS of the Company are accepted by HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, the COURT of CHANCERY, and many RAILWAY COMPANIES, and MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS in the United Kingdom, India, and Australia.

A special Fund of £20,000 is deposited in the hands of Trustees for the protection of Government Policies.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

GUARANTEE BRANCH.—As the scale of Premium varies according to the nature of the situation and the duties to be performed, reference must be made to the Agents for quotation of the premium in each case.

ACCIDENT BRANCH.—The Risks are divided into Three Classes, ORDINARY, EXTRA, and SPECIAL. The first includes Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Bankers, Merchants, Clerks, &c. The second includes Civil Engineers, and Naval and Military Officers not on active service. The third includes all persons over 60 years of age, and those engaged in business of a specially hazardous nature.

TABLE. EXAMPLES.

COMPENSATION. Sum payable in event of death.	ANNUAL PREMIUMS. Weekly allowance during confinement.	To secure Weekly Allowance.		To secure Weekly Allowance a sum in event of death.		
		1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	Rates for 3rd class must be ascertained from the Agents.
Rs. 2,500 5,000	Rs. 30 60	2-4 4-0	31-6 51-4	27-8 32-8	41-4 67-8	

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Persons may insure against accident for Rs. 5,090 in case of Death, or Rs. 60 per week while totally disabled for Rs. 16 per annum.

All further information and forms of application may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
2th April. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,847 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. Molver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	36 0	29 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	30 0	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.

BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.

THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.....£	718,385
Ditto Second ditto .....£	1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil and Military lives with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND